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NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND BURMA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The Academy has received from the Rev. H. W. Winkley good series of an *Ampullaria* and a *Vivipara* from Henzada, Burma, which though without striking features do not seem referable to any of the numerous described species.¹

Vivipara henzadensis n. sp. Pl. V, fig. 1.

Shell umbilicate, broadly ovate-conic; olive-green with some narrow slightly darker streaks; surface glossy and smooth, under a lens showing fine, delicate and spaced spiral striæ, which become crowded and somewhat granulose on the base. Spire short, obtuse, the earlier whorls eroded, the eroded portion reddish, tipped with black. Sutures deeply impressed, the whorls strongly swollen just below them; last whorl angular at the periphery in front, the angle disappearing on the last half whorl, which is rounded; umbilicus narrow, excavated behind the columellar lip, surrounded by an angle. Aperture oblique, rounded-ovate, bluish white inside; peristome narrowly expanded at the edge, blunt, black, with a blackish border inside and out; continuous across the parietal margin.

Alt. 23, diam. $16\frac{1}{2}$ – $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Operculum chestnut-brown and slightly wrinkled outside, with a conspicuous raised or reflexed cuticular border; inside with a conspicuously raised and minutely roughened ovate area nearer the columellar side, radiating striæ on the outside of this area, and a raised border all around.

This species closely resembles the African *V. heliciformis* Ffld. in form and color. It belongs, however, to a group of south-

¹ From Cochin China and neighboring countries Fischer enumerates no less than fifteen species of *Ampullaria* and thirty-eight of *Paludina*, in his useful *Catalogue et Distribution Géographique des Moll. terr., fluvi. et marins d'une partie de l'Indo-Chine* (Autun, 1891). To this number a few additions have been made since the publication of that catalogue.

eastern Asia in which the operculum is peculiarly modified, as described above. This subgeneric group I propose to call *Idiopoma*, the above-described species being the type.

Ampullaria Winkleyi n. sp. Pl. V, figs. 2, 3.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, globose; yellowish-olive, uniform or with few or numerous dusky olive spiral bands, the earlier whorls eroded, blackish or ruddy. Surface smooth, somewhat shining, under a strong lens seen to be very densely, microscopically striated spirally, the striae minutely granulose; spire low-conic; sutures impressed, the whorls flattened below them, elsewhere symmetrically convex. Aperture vertical, semi-rotund, narrower above, reddish-tawny and sometimes banded within, becoming white near the lip; peristome a trifle expanded below, white or dirty yellowish, the outer margin equably curved, columella concave, blunt and more or less thickened but not reflexed, parietal callus rather thin, white, thinner within.

Alt. 58, diam. 50, longest axis of aperture 43 mm.

Operculum (fig. 3) thick and solid, concave externally, and partially covered with a thin, yellowish-brown cuticle. Inside bluish, with a mica-like gleam, the scar of attachment sunken, the columellar side concentrically striate, the enclosed eminence narrow, curved and smooth.

Henzada, Burma. Types No. 76,011, Coll. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

It is somewhat allied to *A. Begini* Morlet.

Donax Bertini n. sp.

Shell long and narrow, the height contained about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length, thin, polished, the color varying from pure white through various tints of pink to purple; beaks situated at the posterior third of the length; anterior end rounded, posterior end obliquely truncate, rounded at the extremity; the upper margin anterior to the beaks straight, basal margin but slightly curved; ridge defining the posterior area rounded. Surface sculptured with slight growth wrinkles, and faintly showing some fine radial striae, which, however, are almost completely obsolete, though plainly visible by looking through the shell, except near the anterior end; the *posterior area is sculptured with deep oblique grooves*, the summits of the intervening ridges cut by finer radial striae. Interior smooth or

radially striate; pallial sinus extending nearly to the middle of the shell's length; the margin finely crenate.

Length 15.5, alt. 6, diam 4.5 mm.

Found by Mr. J. G. Malone in ballast from South Africa.

Types are No. 79,532, Coll. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

This species is somewhat allied to *D. Oweni* Gray, but the beaks are nearer the posterior end, the valves are not keeled; the posterior costulation extends further, and between and upon the riblets fine radial striæ are conspicuous; finally, the basal margin is finely and strongly crenulated inside and the shell is smaller.

It is named in honor of M. Victor Bertin, whose excellent *Revision des Donacidées* (1881) and various other papers on bivalves give evidence of a well-trained and acute mind, unfortunately lost to science by death at the beginning of a useful career.

The following species of *Donax* occurred with *D. Bertini*: *D. Madagascariensis* Wood, *D. bipartitus* Sowb., *D. spiculum* Rve., *D. Erythræensis* Bertin.

Fossarus capensis n. sp. Pl. V, fig. 13.

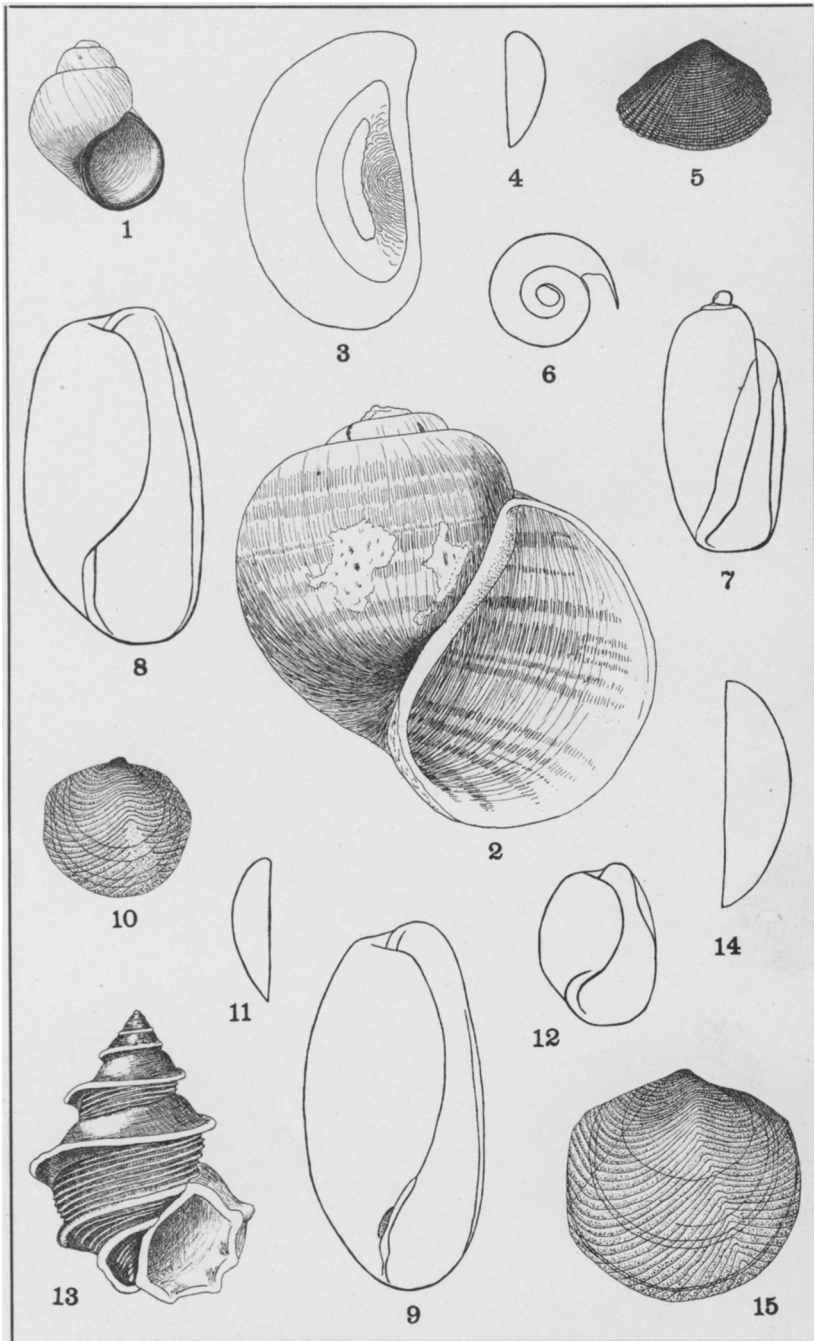
Shell perforate, turbinate, white, the last whorl encircled by three very strong, compressed, flange-like keels, the largest peripheral in position, the smallest surrounding the columellar region, another of intermediate size between these two. Surface irregularly striatulate, with some lamellar riblets toward the aperture; densely spirally striate, especially between the keels. Spire acute; whorls about 6, the last three showing the peripheral keel above the sutures. Aperture semicircular, the peristome continuous, notched at the terminations of the keels.

Alt. 6, diam. 4 mm.

In ballast from South Africa.

Type in Coll. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., No. 79,820.

The spire is more elevated than in *F. ambiguus* (L.) or *F. pusillus* (Gld.).



VANATTA. NEW MARINE MOLLUSKS.
PILSBRY. NEW MOLLUSKS.